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High Administration officials emphasized the former President was the one outstanding figure among those who might have been considered for the place.

Mr. Taft is the first man in the nation's history to be chosen for the highest office in both the executive and judicial branches of the Government. For more than thirty years prior to his retirement from the Presidency in 1913 he had been almost constantly in public service.

Throughout all of his public career a hope that he might some day become Chief Justice is said by Mr. Taft's friends to have been in his mind. It was not his heart. It is said that he always has felt himself better fitted by temperament to serve in the judiciary than in the executive branch of the Government, and that when in 1910 fortune brought him the opportunity to appoint the late Edward Douglas White as Chief Justice he would gladly have changed places with the man he selected.

It also is told of Mr. Taft that he has several times at what he considered the parting of ways with his friends in the executive branch of the Government, and the Chief Justiceship. When he was Secretary of War under Roosevelt he is said to have had the choice of remaining in the Cabinet or of taking a vacancy on the Supreme bench, an alternative which caused him many hours of anxious consideration. Roosevelt is understood to have counseled against acceptance of the Justiceship, and Mr. Taft's Secretary of War would become a logical successor to the Presidency.

As President it became Taft's duty not only to choose a Chief Justice but to select other appointments to the highest court. Of the men he selected only two, Justices Vandevanter and Pitney, remain to serve with him on the bench.

Although he came to the Presidency as a citizen of Ohio, Mr. Taft now is selected Chief Justice as a citizen of the Connecticut. Soon after his selection Mr. Taft made New Haven his legal residence, accepting a position he still holds as professor of constitutional law at Yale University. From that place he was graduated from the law at the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated two years later.

Pointed to Legal Career.

All of Mr. Taft's earlier traditions pointed to a legal career. His grandfather, Peter Taft, had been a Judge in Vermont and his father, Alphonso Taft, left the bench to serve as Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Grant. At the age of 23 he followed his father to the same position. After that for thirty-two years he received a succession of public offices, which left him little time for the practice of his profession.

Twice he has served on the bench, having been a Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio and a Judge of the Federal Circuit Court in the same State. The list of his other public services include the positions of Collector of Internal Revenue, Solicitor-General of the United States, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Secretary of War and President.

During the world war the former President performed several public duties, including the task of helping organize the War Labor Board. At the signing of the armistice he assumed a new prominence as a leader in the movement for world peace and later brought down on his head some of the bitterest criticism of his career by advocating ratification of the League of Nations.

Mr. Taft is in his sixty-fourth year, and is said by his friends to be in the robust health, despite the fact that he has lost considerable weight since he left the Presidency.

TAFT AWED BY GAINING GOAL OF HIS AMBITION

Trembles to Think Whether He Can Worthily Fill Post.

MONTREAL, June 30.—"It has been the ambition of my life to be Chief Justice," William H. Taft declared to-night, "but now that it is gratified I tremble to think whether I can worthily fill the position and be useful to the country."

"I have received telegrams announcing that the President has nominated me to be Chief Justice of the United States and that the Senate has, at once, confirmed the nomination," said Mr. Taft in a signed statement, commenting on his appointment as Chief Justice.

"I am profoundly grateful to the President for the confidence he has thus shown in me, and I am deeply conscious that I can discharge the important duties of the exalted office. I sincerely hope and pray that I may be able to show that his confidence has not been misplaced. I highly appreciate the immediate confirmation by the Senate."

"It has been the ambition of my life to be Chief Justice, but now that it is gratified I tremble to think whether I can worthily fill the position and be useful to the country."

"The argument in the Grand Trunk arbitration, in which I am one of the arbitrators, will be concluded Wednesday, July 6, and I expect to be in Washington on July 7 to take the official oath, to confer with the Attorney-General and to pay my respects and thanks in person to the President."

"The Supreme Court adjourned on June 5 until October 3, so that I shall have no court duties until October. After my visit to Washington, when I plan to look about for temporary quarters for next year, I expect to visit New Haven to make arrangements for closing up my connection with Yale University. Then I shall return to Canada at Murray Bay, Quebec, to study the record of the Grand Trunk arbitration proceedings, with a view to joining in an award in August."

"I shall have in the near future to resign my professorship of Federal constitutional law at Yale, the presidency of the League to Enforce Peace and my position as occasional editor on the staff of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia."

Mr. Taft did not receive the official notification of his appointment until he had returned to his hotel at the conclusion of the first day of the argument on the Grand Trunk arbitration.

Immediately on receipt of this notification Mr. Taft was congratulated by his fellow commissioners on the board and the chairman, Sir Walter Cassels, gave a small dinner to celebrate the occasion.

Scores of congratulatory messages from Washington and many other points in the United States arrived within a few hours after news of the appointment had been made public. After dinner Mr. Taft began reading the congratulatory messages and was kept busy until a late hour answering some of the first he had received.

MOOSE IN MOOSEHEART IN 1922.

TOLSON, June 30.—Mooseheart, 1922, will be the scene of the next convention of the Loyal Order of Moose, it was announced to-day after a business session of the order's convention, which probably is the last outside city which a Moose convention will visit, delegates said.

USE ROUGH STUFF IF NEEDED, SAYS DAWES

Budget Director Asserts System Will Be Guide for Future.

HIS THREAT IS HEEDLED

Heads of Washington Divisions Rush to Cut Expenses Everywhere.

TO HOLD MEETING TO-DAY

Harding to Be in Chair When Economy Chief Orders All Estimates by July 15.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 30.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, announced to-night that the machine for the budget system will be put into full speed operation to-morrow. He called all budget officers in both executive departments and independent establishments of the Government to assemble at his office for a session. President Harding will be present.

Things began to happen to-day after Gen. Dawes' address yesterday to assembled bureau and division chiefs in the executive and other branches. When he reached his desk in the Treasury building he found that his warning that promptness must be observed in tackling the economy problem had been scrupulously obeyed.

Cabinet members and other bureau heads rushed in their names of budget officers, and Gen. Dawes, before the day had proceeded far, had on his desk a complete tabulation of the men who are to be charged with prime responsibility in matters of Government spending.

Budget Bureau Ready for Job.

The budget chief lost no time in telling the President that the budget bureau was ready to function on the first day when it became the law under the new legislation. He asked the President to authorize the calling together of the new budget representatives in the different establishments.

President Harding quickly approved the suggestion, and at Gen. Dawes' request consented to preside at the first session of the budget officers' group meeting. President Harding is expected to participate actively in the session and back up the budget chief in the plans to be unfolded to the staff of budget officers.

Gen. Dawes to-night was ready to tell the budget officers that the estimates of the various departments must be in his hands by July 15. He will be insistent that there be no faltering in any quarter.

To-morrow's meeting marks the start of a new era in the budgeting of the Government, not only to slash to the bone on estimates for future expenses, but to trim rigidly on appropriations that Congress made available for the fiscal year beginning to-morrow.

In brief, the budget director made plain his purpose to draw down the curtain and "go into retirement" to wrestle with the big task he faces. He started last night "burning the midnight oil" and declared that he is going to keep it up during several weeks to make a good job of expense cutting.

Must Retire to Work Hard.

"We men who have this job in hand must now submerge for a few weeks," he said. "We are going at this thing right. There is not to be any delay or quibbling about it. We are going to have this job done on time, and that means work and lots of it."

"These estimates for the next fiscal year must be in my hands by July 15. I want to know the reason why. We are going to have this job done on time, and that means work and lots of it."

"The ugly head of reckless waste must not again show itself after this meeting to-morrow," he said. "What we do in this start of the budget system's operations will be a guide for all future government officers. And it's going to be done right. If it requires rough stuff to iron out this situation, let there be plenty of that in respect to let loose. Just remember that. We are in earnest about this matter and the President is with us."

Gen. Dawes said that the President's interest in the present situation and his willingness to throw the strength of his presence and participation behind the moves now made and those contemplated had served to stimulate the entire body of government officers.

Bureau budget officers spent a busy day to-day juggling figures, slashing them or eliminating altogether some items that exceeded the figures tentatively prepared in view of to-morrow's meeting. They already have made themselves ready to come forward with assurances to the budget director of their ability to make wholesale reductions in the spending of a proportion of the Congress and which are available July 1.

Heads of divisions throughout the Government service, catching the spirit of the Dawes message, flooded the office of their administrative chiefs with proposals to cut down expenses where expenditures can be reduced without danger to continued efficiency.

W. A. WOOD, FORMER N.Y. DENTIST, KILLS HIMSELF

Movers Find His Body in Newburgh Office.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Newburgh, N. Y., June 30.—Dr. W. A. Wood, formerly a New York dentist, shot himself through the temple this afternoon, dying instantly. Ill health, following a recent operation, is believed to have been the reason. Dr. Wood had arranged to retire from practice, and two men who came to take his office furniture to storage found his body in a sitting position, the revolver still in his hand.

Dr. Wood left a letter addressed to his stepson, Mrs. C. J. Wood, at 109 West Seventy-third street, New York. She is said to be on her way here.

Dr. Wood came to Newburgh about three years ago, principally, it is said, for a rest. He formerly had an office on East Forty-eighth street, New York, where he had a large and fashionable practice. He was about 50 years old and unmarried.

ARMY BILL SIGNED; HARDING ECONOMY DRIVE EFFECTIVE

Continued from First Page.

the army besides the 70,000 enlisted men would be thrown on the labor market to complicate the unemployment situation, Secretary Weeks said to-day.

He added that the War Department still hoped to be able to avoid the summary dismissal of any enlisted men.

Enlisted men in the service who desire to leave may tender their resignations. In this way it was hoped to avoid forced discharges. For the next few weeks, Mr. Weeks added, only routine and requested discharges would be issued. If these do not indicate that the enlisted strength will reach the level fixed by Congress, the question of arbitrarily discharging enough men to make up the difference will then be taken up.

In signing the bill, President Harding was understood to have followed a course regarded by his advisers as the only practicable one in view of the insistence of both the House and Senate that the army be reduced as speedily as possible in the measure and the short time remaining before the end of the fiscal year.

At one time to-day it appeared that the fight on the naval bill was at an end. In the midst of numerous conferences the Senate conferees decided to recommend acceptance of the House measure. Later, however, it was decided to throw the entire matter into the Senate to-morrow, with the result in doubt.

Senate opposition to the House conference report was largely on two items: elimination of all provisions for airplane carriers and a House amendment broadening the navy retirement pay so as to extend regular retirement pay and other privileges to enlisted men as well as officers of the Reserve Corps.

Final disposition of the bill to-morrow was the aim and hope of leaders of both Senate and House, but they were prepared to approach an emergency resolution continuing present naval appropriations should the deadlock continue.

If the House measure is adopted the bill will carry a total of approximately \$413,000,000, or \$1,000,000 less than was previously appropriated by the Senate. The House being victorious in its demand for economy, the army bill totals \$327,000,000, making a total of \$740,000,000 for the national defense. Estimates submitted by the department called for a total of slightly less than \$1,000,000,000.

Hoover to Save \$1,000,000 in His Department.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said his saving of \$1,000,000 out of money already appropriated by Congress will be effected by reductions in personnel wherever possible and economies in mechanical operations wherever they may be enforced.

Asked what he thought of Gen. Dawes' speech and programme, Mr. Hoover said: "I am strong for Gen. Dawes, of course, and this department will do its part earnestly to inject economy at every point."

Secretary Hoover stated that in the Commerce Department, since the new Administration went into power, a reduction of 500 in the number of employees had been ordered without lessening in any sense the efficiency of the organization. That has been accomplished by doubling up the work of some of the bureaus, overmanning originally, and by a better distribution of the work falling within the department.

Mr. Hoover said he would not limit himself to saving \$1,000,000, but purposed to compel economies much beyond that point if humanly possible. Reference was made to the voluntary agreement of employees within the Commerce Department to work extra hours in emergencies for the sake of economy.

There is a big field ahead for Gen. Dawes, in the opinion of Secretary Hoover, who observed that there is much "deadweight" throughout the Government department. He had in mind not only human material that clogs the path to progress, but mechanical "red tape" which winds in an endless grating about the personnel and machinery of all departments.

Daugherty Already Has Saved \$500,000.

The Department of Justice has begun wielding the pruning knife with a Sen. Sub-Committee VOTES ANTI-BEER BILL

Only Minor Changes Made in House Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Recommendation for favorable report on the Willis-Campbell anti-medical beer bill was voted to-day by a Senate Judiciary sub-committee after several minor changes had been made in the measure as it passed the House.

The changes would afford greater protection to manufacturers, dealers and consumers of alcohol, but would not affect the three main provisions of the bill. Two of these provisions prohibit the prescription of beer as medicine and limit prescriptions issued by physicians for vinous or spirituous liquors to 150 days.

Chairman Stirling of the sub-committee said the bill would be submitted to the full committee probably next Tuesday and be taken up in the Senate as soon as possible after it was reported. The changes recommended by the sub-committee if retained will necessitate revision of the measure to the House after the Senate vote.

NEW FORD EVERY 20 SECONDS IS SCHEDULE

105,100 Cars in July to Equal Previous Record.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DETROIT, June 30.—A new Ford car will be produced every twenty seconds during the month of July, it was announced by an official of the Ford Motor company to-day. The definite schedule for Ford production, according to the official, calls for 4,235 cars daily, 4,000 to be produced in the United States and 235 at the Ontario and Manchester, Eng., plants.

With twenty-five working days in the month this means approximately 105,100 cars are to be made next month, a new high mark, when in May 111,308 cars were built.

HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH ADMITS 55 CRIMES

Sentenced to Long Term by Pittsburgh Judge.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—Boasting of his career that carried him into the tropics, where he robbed a sea captain of \$2,000, and back to his home on the North Side, which he made his headquarters in daring robberies and burglaries, William Hastings, 19, another of Pittsburgh's high school student bandits, appeared this morning before Judge Drew and pleaded guilty to fifty-five crimes committed in Allegheny county during the last two and one-half years.

He was sentenced to serve not less than ten years in the Western penitentiary. He was sentenced on only three of the thirty-five indictments against him.

SEA FIGHT PROVED PEACEMAN'S EASY FOR

Ability to Pick Up Warship in 25,000 Miles of Ocean Established.

DIRECT HITS FEW

Navy Air Pilots Landed Only Two of Eighty Bombs on Iowa.

FAULT CAN BE REMEDIED

Obsolete Vessel Much Smaller Target Than Present Ships Offer.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 30.

Stock in aircraft as a factor in warfare went up rapidly when the marine transport Henderson reached Washington to-day from the bombing tests held by the navy off the Virginia Capes, bringing the details of the experiments held when twenty-two seaplanes aided by four dirigibles located and then attacked the obsolete battleship Iowa.

Such factors in Congress as Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and others went back to their legislative duties with the distinct impression that aircraft despite a low percentage of hits in the firing, had made a far better showing than might appear on the surface.

The rapidity with which the aircraft located the Iowa in an area of 25,000 square miles of sea proved this, it was admitted, even by the old line navy officers who insist the battleship is supreme as a weapon of national defense. The search was brief, lasting less than two hours, and this is regarded as a remarkable record.

Officers aboard the Henderson were particularly impressed with the showing made by the dirigible balloons which first sighted the Iowa and the vessels in the vicinity, including the battleship Ohio, which operated her with radio, and the transport Henderson, which carried the observers.

Only Two Hits in Eighty.

Aboard the Henderson on the way to Washington a wide difference of opinion existed as to the lessons that had come through the bombing. The aircraft enthusiasts frankly were disappointed at the showing made by the bombers, since only two direct hits were registered on the deck of the Iowa out of the eighty that were dropped. This fell far below the percentage made in the navy during the practice work that preceded the tests, these percentages ranging as high as 75 per cent. but on an anchored target, all at a 4,000-foot altitude.

This figure, however, was computed with the area of a draughtsman's mind instead of the small area of the now obsolete Iowa. Had a modern draughtsman been used as a target, the exposed surface would have been fully two and a half times as great. Estimates were made that not less than 19 of the eighty bombs dropped would have come on the surface of such a draughtsman or within the danger zone, that is, in close proximity, perhaps sufficiently close to damage such a vessel below the water line.

Officials of both the army and navy services said the tests demonstrated that improvements must be made in the method of dropping bombs. Instead of the hit or miss system now employed, they said it was necessary to develop a better bomb sight, one that would automatically stabilize itself, to counteract the natural tilting of aircraft, to a degree where a bomb might be thrown off a target. They regard such a development as purely mechanical.

Misjudged Iowa's Speed.

A large percentage of the shots fell well ahead of the Iowa, which would indicate, the observers said, that the fleeters misjudged the speed of the vessel. The Iowa at no time was going at more than ten miles an hour, while the seaplanes were going at eighty to ninety miles. It was the first time the fleeters had attacked a moving target under such conditions.

Battleship advocates, on the other hand, made a strong point of the fact that the tests have not demonstrated that floating craft as yet are in grave danger from the air. They insist the loss in the tests has only maneuvered ability, while the modern draughtsman under war conditions would have numerous kinds of defense, including friendly aircraft and heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The outstanding thing is that the tests that so far have been held have far from settled the controversy that has been raging in military and naval circles. New points of argument have been created on both sides of the question, but little more. It will require completion of the tests to be held in the near future to settle the matter, but with live instead of dummy bombs, before the more mature judgment can be developed.

JEALOUSY OF PEACOCK DISTURBS GRAND OPERA

Raucous Cry Interrupts Barytone in 'Lucia.'

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Grand opera is being sung at the Zoo here and the pavilion which houses the stage is pitched near an enclosure in which a handsome white peacock, the show bird at the Zoo, until Mario Valle on last night to sing the barytone role of Henry Ashton in "Lucia" the peacock had been an attentive but silent listener, but the instant that Ashton appeared and began to sing the bird began to utter shrill, raucous cries.

Apparently the peacock was jealous of Valle, who was dressed in gorgeous red velvet and lace, for it kept crying when other members of the company sang. Every time that Valle appeared during the opera, however, the bird hopped forth with its distinctive cries, and repeated the entire programme during this afternoon's performance of the opera. Unless the temperamental fowl can be gagged or otherwise kept quiet he will be removed to another part of the Zoo.

LIFE FOR KILLING STEPHEN.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 30.—Eugene R. Drury of Littleton, who killed his stepson, Vincent C. P. Planch, with an axe last March, pleaded guilty to second degree murder to-day. He was sentenced to State prison for life.

OLD MAN ON LONG HIKE.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—In search of the Swiss Consulate, where he expects to find aid, John Albright, 84 years of age, hobbled into Centrol post station last night, claiming he had walked from St. Louis, starting June 1.

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"Humanizing Business."

(Copy of a circular letter sent to over 10,000 representatives and employees dated 6/6/1921)

The enviable position occupied by this great corporation—admittedly the leader in the surety world—was not attained by 'machine' methods. This is a human institution. When concerns grow rather large they sometimes find it difficult to have the 'personal touch' or 'personal feeling' thrown into their action and correspondence, yet this continues to become more important as the concerns grow!

I want every agent of this Company and every patron of this Company to know that it is the policy of the Company to sincerely appreciate our business relations, and we wish to show evidence of such appreciation! When prospective patrons have business to give we should show real human interest in their problems. When our patrons have losses or any other troubles where we are concerned we should show real human interest in promptly and pleasantly paying the loss, and in aiding the patron in every way to untangle any other difficulties. (Losses sometimes lead us into strange lands.)

Some misguided people feel that because a company has grown large and great it can ignore the finer things in business and rely for further success upon the great impetus of the business. We want no success that does not come from conscientious and wholehearted endeavor to render a service needed by our patrons, and we do not want any of that so-called success which results in arbitrary or inconsiderate conduct toward our competitors or patrons or employees.

We pass these thoughts along to those associated with us in this great business, with the request that they aid the management in avoiding any action that would have the appearance of being antagonistic to these thoughts! We ask for your aid and co-operation toward a complete fulfillment of these ideals. I feel sure we can count upon you!

Very truly yours,
WM. B. JOYCE, President."

We transact the largest bonding business in the world

Let